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had never seen a white man. The tribes, he visited, are simply adult children, excitable, very superstitious especially of omens and taboos, and many of both sexes have magnificent physiques. Abhorrent as the custom is, perhaps the greatest achievement of the author is that he even makes us understand to some extent the strange instinct on which head-hunting rests.

Vergleichende chemische Physiologie der niederen Tiere, von OTTO VON FURTH. G. Fischer, Jena, 1903. pp. 670.

This comprehensive work really marks off a new field. After a few brief sections on preliminary chemical ideas, the author proceeds to discuss the blood of worms, mollusks, crustacea, insects, etc.; then takes up respiration and its organs in the lower forms of aquatic and land life. The third section discusses the nutrition of protozoa, echinoderms, worms, mollusks, crustacea, arthropods, etc., and compares them. Secretion follows next, then animal poisons, then special secretion such as coloring matter, muscine, silk and wax. The muscles are next discussed, then the frame work of the body, the pigments of the different orders of life, residual matter or glycogen, fat, lime and ash, the lips of the sexual glands, with a chapter of especial interest on the chemical conditions of existence among invertebrates. A vast body of interesting matter with tables, literature, and index of both topics and authors follows. It seems to a layman in the subject to be a masterly piece of work.

Development and Evolution Including Psycho-physical Evolution, Evolution by Orthoplasia, and the Theory of Genetic Modes, by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 395.

This work is divided into three parts; the first entitled the problem of genesis, consisting of matter that has largely been printed before; part two, the method of evolution; and part three, criticisms and interpretation. These two latter parts are "mostly new matter." Here the problems, which the writer treats with "hope with sufficient fear," are the exposition of the psycho-physical evolution and the outline sketch of the theory of genetic modes. As a whole, the work is abstract with great stress laid upon method. A copious appendix contains various papers of the author up to date, with quotations from H. F. Osborn, statements of Lloyd Morgan, discussions with Poulton, Headley and Conn, and various reviews.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. Volume 2. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 892.

The author and his many coadjutors present here the remainder of their dictionary from "Leading of Proof" to "Zwingli." Then follow indexes of Greek, German, French, and Italian terms. A third bibliographic and biographic volume is to follow.

The service of this comprehensive work is sure to be great and something of the kind has long been sadly needed. Of course the work of the different co-laborers varies greatly in value as does the work of the same writer upon different themes. Sometimes extremely valuable and new matter is given in pithy form, and the reader will know that some of even the longer articles are perfunctory and aridly general. All psychologists will, of course, welcome such a volume.

Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Leipzig. 1900. pp. 562.

This volume, although more than two years old, has just been re-

ceived, December, 1902. The writer first treats the problem of psychology; its present tendencies; its epistemological basis; its relations to history, science, and life. The second part, on psychic objects, discusses the relation to consciousness, to space and time; psychic manifoldness, and a description of the psychic objects. The third part, on psychic connection, treats of connection through the soul, the body, the apperception theory, biological explanation, theory of association and of action. A good part of this work, and that the most characteristic, has already appeared some two years ago in an English and American edition.

Ausgewählte Beiträge zur Kinderpsychologie und Pädagogik, von G. STANLEY HALL. Translated by Dr. Joseph Stimpfl. O. Bonde, Altenburg, 1902. pp. 454.

This is volume four of the international library of pedagogy and its auxiliary sciences, and may be followed by another volume. Dr. Stimpfl has here translated thirteen of Dr. Hall's papers. These are the Study of Children, Children's Lies, Contents of Children's Minds on Entering School, The Story of a Sand Pile, The Love and Study of Nature, Research, the Vital Spirit of Teaching, The New Psychology as a Basis of Education, The Ideal School, Some Aspects of the Early Sense of Self, A Study of Fears, and others. Several of these have been annotated by the translator who has also written an introduction of twenty-two pages giving some sketch of child study in America.

1. *The Survival Values of Play*. 2. *A Statistical Study of Education in the West*, by HARVEY A. CARR. Investigations of the Department of Psychology and Education of the University of Colorado. Vol. I. No. 2. Boulder, Colo., Nov., 1902. pp. 78.

In the second of these studies, the author finds that as compared to groups of States called by the Census Bureau, North and South Atlantic, North and South Central and West, the latter, although the proportion of children to the population is lower than in any other section, is first in proportionate attendance and in financial equipment and proportionate support; first, in the requirements in English and History in the high school and the average length of its course and in higher education; first, in attendance of students residing in the division and in the proportionate number of such students. In other respects, it is second, third, etc.

In the first paper, Mr. Carr gives us a valuable discussion of the play question. He inclines to the survival view rather than the practice theory of Groos. Among the rapidly growing literature on this subject, we must class this paper as one of the best.

The Hearts of Men, by H. FIELDING. Hurst & Blackett, London, 1901. pp. 324.

This book is by no means a sequel to the author's notable "Soul of a People." It discusses some 30 different topics involving the nature of religion; its use; optimism and pessimism; miracle; after death; Sunday; prayer; men's faith and women's faith; God; the sacrifice and the mother; enthusiasm; heaven; the way of life; theology, etc. Although well read this author's great charm is in the wide personal experience from which he draws his material and his unique though somewhat unsystematic style.

Die Entstehung der ersten Wortbedeutungen beim Kinde, von ERNST MEUMANN. Leipzig, 1902. pp. 69.

We have here a valuable study of the development of the first mean-